The Galphin Swindle. Under the administration of a President who assumes the responsibility of the acts of his cabinet; who understands what is done, and the reason why, the doings of his cabinet is not a matter of much importance; their acts are his acts. He is the responsible head of the government, elected by the people; but under the administration of the present weak and im becile President, who signs whatever is brought to him without inquiry, whether it is a land patent or a Postmaster's commission; who excuses himself in all cases of complaint, by saying that he was outvoted by the cabinet; the acts of each member of such administration becomes a matter of importance, and should therefore be carefully scanned by the American people. That our renders may understand more fully this hoary-headed claim which contributed so largely to fill the pockets of George W. Crawford, Secretary of War, we propose to give a brief history of the whole transaction,-a transaction

members, and in the arguments of Messrs. Disney, J. Mann, and Featherston. But we have thrown all these aside, and taken the statement of a witness who cannot be charged with being prejudiced,-we allude to the able and independent speech of the Hon. James Brooks, a whig member of Congress from the city of New York, and Editor of the Express, a leading whig journal in that city. Mr. Brooks, at great labor, has collected a mass of evidence, throwing a flood of light on this nefarious transaction. The claim had its origin in the colony of Georgia, before the revolutionary war, whilst that colony was 352 89, was paid.

under the British Crown. George Galphin was an Indian trader from 1761 to 1773. He had sold goods to the Creeks and Cherokees beyond their means to pay. By a treaty between the Indians and the British Crown, held at Augusta in 1773, they ceded to the British government a tract of land lying in Wilkes county, Georgia, for the purpose of liquidating these claims. The claim of Galphin then was originally against the British Crown. Its payment depended upon certain contingencies-1st, the sale of the land; 2d, the risk of their selling for enough to pay the claim; and, by the way, unless they were more successful in selling Georgia lands than Indiana has been, it would have paid but a small moiety of the original claim. The lands were not sold; and the war of Independence having divested the British Crown of all control over them, the claim was not paid from their proceeds. The State of Georgia contended, that these lands were her property by right of conquest, and she placed in her coffers the proceeds. Not one cent ever went into the National Treasury. George Galphin, the original claimant, died in 1780. His heirs first presented their claim to the British government and urged its payment. Their claim was however rejected. In 1793 it was presented to the Georgia Legislature. The Senate made a favorable report, and placed the payment of the claim on its only just ground, that the State of Georgia had appropriated the lands to her own use, without regard to the Galphis. lien, and was, therefore, bound to pay the debt. There was no intimation that the General Government was liable for either principal or interest. But that report, like Legislative reports often are, was permitted to sleep the sleep of death, until resurrected by the hand of officious and interested agents. The Legislature took no action. In 1813, a committee reported that it was a good claim against Great Britain, but not against either Georgia or the United States. - In the mean time, Dr. Thomas Galphin, son and administrator of the original claimant, died, and the duty of prosecuting this ancient and oft-rejected claim devolved on Milledge Galphin, the grandson of George Galphin. Thus was this claim of an Indian pedler "bequeathed from sire to son." In 1838, a joint resolution passed the Legislature of Georgia, directing the Governor to institute a commission, to investigate this and other claims. The commissioners reported against its payment, and that report was concurred in by the Legislature. With all the facts before them, a resolution instructing their members. in Congress to use their influence to procure the payment of this claim by the General Government was defeated by a large majority. After a struggle of half a century, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, they did not despair, and their final success, proves the value of that marked trait in the American character, perseverance. After several ineffectual attempts to procure its recognition by the State of Georgia, it was presented to Congress; but prior to this, in 1835, we believe, the celebrated New Echota treaty was made with the Cherokees. At this, as at all Indian treaties, there was much figuring to procure the recognition of old claims. The most conspicuous among them was this celebrated "Galphin" claim. Mr. Forsyth, then Secretary of State, was the attorney. But how different was his conduct from that of Secretary Crawford! To every one with whom he spoke, he said he spoke as the attornev of the parties, and they must receive his statements, not as a cabinet officer, but as an interested attorney. At this treaty, John Ross, the head chief thing should not be hung upon the whig party. Hear of the Cherokees, swears before Mr. Wise's cele- him and a Mr. Hunter, to bribe him, to have a clause inserted in the treaty, binding the United States to pay the claim. Such was the attempt at tampering, that Ridge in relation to this treaty, caused a violent rupture between him and Ross, and resulted in a divi- friends. sion of the tribe, and finally in the tragical death of the former. But on the ratification of the treaty, the here ended their efforts to procure its payment by the

law is brief, and we insert it entire : "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is the claim of the late George Galphin, under the treaty made by the Governor of Georgia with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in the year 1773, and to pay the amount which may be found due to Milledge Galphin, executor of the said George Galphin, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

hasty legislation. Little did Congress suppose, that never saw so cheerful and pleasant a man in his life, under this bill to examine and adjust this antiquated considering the the terribleness of his position. counting officers, who allowed the principal, amount- eage of the bill.

Indiana Gentinel

Published by Austin H. Brown.

ing to \$43,518 97. Mr. M'Cullough, the Comptroller of the Treasury, in conformity to law and the uniform practice of the Government, refused to allow or recommend the payment of the interest. When President Taylor came into office the claim had been settled, the principal paid, and the interest rejected. To the surprise of every one, Mr. Crawford came into the cabinet, instead of the Hon, Thomas Butler King, to whom a place had been assigned by public opinion in the South. It is but just to Mr. Crawford and to Gen. Taylor to state, that, soon after his apwhich has mantled the cheek of every honest man pointment, Mr. Crawford called on the President and everywhere, with the deep blush of mortification and informed him of his interest in this claim as attorney, but without informing him of the character of The history of this claim is fully set forth in the the claim, the amount, or that the principal had been report of the committee, signed by the democratic paid. Gen. Taylor in his characteristic and lucid style, replied-" Well, Mr. Crawford, if Mr. Meredith moes Mr. Galphin any thing, I don't see that it makes any odds about your being the lawyer." These are said to be his exact words. The claim for the interest was presented to the new Secretary of the Treasury, and Elisha Whittlesey, the first Comptroller of the Treasury, a whig, and an able and honest man-an incorruptible patriot, made an able report against the payment of interest. This opinion was overruled by the Attorney General, and interest on this claim from May 2, 1775, amounting to \$191,-

Mr. Whittlesey, to his credit for firmness and honesty be it spoken, when he signed the treasury warrant, added this significant note-"This is an administrative act." Interest is no part of an original It is damages for the retention of the principal; and as the Government is always presumed to be ready, at all times, to pay its debts, interest is never allowed unless the law directs the accounting officers to pay damages. The following Attorneys General have so decided: Messrs. Wirt, Taney, Butler, Crittenden, Legare, and Nelson. In the case Wood rs. the United States, Governor Crittenden, as Attorney General, even reversed the judgment of a Court, and refused to pay interest because it had not been expressly authorized by law. In the Galphin case Congress never intended by the act to pay interest. There is nothing in the law to warrant the inference that any thing more than the principal was to be paid. During Mr. Monroe's administration. the Government owed him large sums of money, on unliquidated claims. Such was the case with Gen. Cass, whilst he was in the War Department. Neither of these gentlemen would have their claims examined or receive a cent whilst they were in office. Gen. Jackson refused to permit any of his friends to move in Congress for refunding the fine illegally collected from him until after he had retired to private life. Of the first amount paid, being the principal of the

claim, Mr. Crawford received as his fee one half-\$21,759 48; also, one half of the interest, amounting to \$95,676 41. A very handsome fee and that paid to him whilst he is a cabinet officer, on a claim allowed by brother officers in the same cabinet. The whig papers tell us that the cabinet is a unit, and, if so, there is no doubt a unity of feeling to help each other. God help the country when such a state of things exists. Even if the practice of the Government, the law, and the decisions of the courts, had favored the payment of interest, it should only have been allowed from the presentation of the claim and the refusal of the Government to pay it. The Galphin claim was never presented for payment to the federal Government until 1887, yet interest is allowed and paid from 1775, one year before the Declaration of Independence. The whole case is monstrous, and shows the corruptions of the present ruling dynasty. Mr. Meredith and Mr. Johnson both swear that they did not know that their colleague, Mr. Crawford, had any interest in the claim. Having so sworn, we are bound to believe them; yet strange to say, among the small bundle of papers in relation to the claim, which should have been carefully examined and read before they assumed the responsibility of allowing, and paying it, was found several letters rom Mr. Crawford showing his interest, and the power of attorney from Milledge Galphin, which authorized him to prosecute the claim. We have been thus concise in following this Galphin Ghost from the revolution, through the Indian forest, the wilds of Georgia, the English Exchequer in London, the halls of legislation, the committee rooms, the New Echota treaty, the feeted atmosphere of a dog-night session in Congress, to its final resting place in the national treasury, where it will remain a corrupt and loathsome thing, from which all honest men will skrink aghast. We cannot say as Shak-peare suid of his ghost in Hamlet ;

"There is no speculation in those eyes. With which thou dost glare."

The speech of Mr. Brooks was a masterly party move. He determined, that so far as he was concerned, the dead carcass of this rotten and corrupt

brated investigating committee, in 1837, that an at- "When from my studies, Mr. Speaker, there burst tempt was made by Crawford, the present Secretary, upon my vision the flagrant wrong of taxing the people the United States to pay for this claim, I resolved, at all hazards to myself, "to cry aloud and to spare not." I know the responsibility I am assuming, and I shrink not from under it. I dare to do right, and Ross refused to sign the treaty; and a treaty was to speak the truth, come what may of denunciation subsequently made and signed by John Ridge, in or threat. I exhort gentlemen on this side of the which this claim was recognized. The conduct of House (the Whig side) to study well, and to fly from this claim,-to fly from it, as from the fire that burnt John Rogers at the stake. I would rescue all my

The Washington correspondent of the New York Galphin clause was stricken out in the Senate by a Tribune says, that Col. Fremont received official adlarge majority. Bought into the treaty made with vices by the last California mail of the extent and Ridge, the Senate refused to ratify the contract, and richness of his mines, that even to him appear incredible. If he can hold the land upon which these diggings are, and in which the gold is said to be in-British Government, the State of Georgia, or the exhaustible, and, comparatively speaking, of easy Cherokee Indians. Repudiated every where, the access, there will be no estimating his wealth. He halls of Congress are next beseiged. In 1848, is daily making leases to adventurers, the per centage Mr. Crawford, on his way to the Philadelphia upon which will make his income enormous. I learn Slaughter House Convention, made it convenient that previous to his leaving California for Washington. to stop a few days in Washington. In a short he was working thirty men, and that the net monthly time, on the night before the adjournment, when the proceeds which were paid over to him were equal to members were worn out and heavy with sleep, this one hundred pounds of pure gold a month. But this Galphin claim was smuggled through Congress. The would be but a trifling income, in comparison with what it must be, if the accounts of the richness and hereby authorized and required to examine and adjust extent of the veins of gold upon his land, which he received by last mail, are corroborated hereafter by

DR. WEBSTER.-It is now said that Dr. Webster and his family entertain strong hopes of a full par-don from the Governor of Massachusetts. A genleman, who had visited the condemned man recent-No case can more clearly prove the impropriety of ly, observed to the editor of the Boston Mail, that he

claim, they were paying out of the treasury a quar- It is stated that the Oregon bill now before the ter of a million of dollars. At the close of the last House of Representatives, in Congress, grants a half administration, Mr. Walker, the Secretary of the section of land to a single man, and a full section to Treasury, placed this claim in the hands of his ac- a married man. There is strong hope of the pas-

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 13, 1850.

Disunion at the South.

that feeling of attachment to the Government, as it ment by the Governor of South Carolina, to fill the is; to the Constitution, and to the union of the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Calhoun. States, is even now more universal among the peo- He reached Washington in feeble health, Inboring ple, than the same feeling of attachment and loyalty under a fatal malady, (disease of the lungs) which under any form of Government in the universe. in the damp atmosphere of the Capitol soon termina-We regret to say that the evidence of the gradual ted fatally. He was a gentleman of pure and exdecline of that feeling constantly forces itself upon alted moral character, great intellectual endowments, our unwilling vision. Deep murmuring comes up of a calm and conservative temperament so necessary from the South; and always finds a willing and ready in our Legislative Halls at this crisis. The Senators echo in the halls of Congress. That which was once had scarcely divested themselves of the weeds of mere sentiment. The time was, when no man cal- to follow his successor to the tomb. "What shad culated its value. Disunion was a sentiment not to ows we are, and what shadows we follow." In readbe tolerated, and the man who would have spoken ing the culogies pronounced in the Senate and House out such sentiments, would have won for himself an on the occasion of his death, we were forcibly struck Burr. Now there are men in the South who openly of Mr. Woodward of South Carolina. When he preach Disunion. This class, we hope, are not nu- reached the point in his eulogy to speak of the diswhose hearts are with the more bold, but who have ties that have been broken, I choose not to make any not yet nerved themselves up to speak the words of remarks. The disconsolate heart shrinks from the TREASON. The latter class are those who are not satisfied with anything that comes from the North, at, but our lips forbear to mention." No concession-no compromise will suit them. They pretend to see in every proposition, however conciliatory or conservative, nothing but "insult to the South," and talk fiercely of "resisting to the last extremity." They "have been wronged" by "Northern aggression," and thirst for revenge, and to quench that thirst, they drink at the fountain of bitter waters. This feeling is yet in its chrysalis state, but is fast taking form and shape, and we greatly fear that the Nashville Convention will breathe into it the breath of life. We say fear, because we should regret to see a party of avowed disunionists organized any where. But if they must exist, the sooner they separate themselves from the two great political parties, and, like the northern abolitionists, whose allies and co-workers they are, form a distinct and separate party, the better for the country. Let them take off the mask and openly wear the badge. That such monsters exist, we submit the proof in the following extracts. The first from a letter dated at Port Gibson, Miss., said to be written by a Mr. Archer, a wealthy planter of that vicinity:

"Discontent exists among the quiet, reading, reflecting ple. It is arriving at that remedy I think I have found; and it will, if carried out, be complete-perfect; and none other in my opinion the face, and make no more compromises. If perfect equality of political power were offered you, reject it. If an amendment of the constitution, on the plan of Mr. Calhoun, is offered, reject it. Let separation henceforth in a Union of such incoherent materials as these northern and southern States."

Another letter from a different part of Mississippi, contains the following treasonable sentiment:

"Sir, the dissolution of the Union is not only growing into favor, but already it is proposed that in the Southern Confederacy a clause shall be inserted prohibiting the abolition of slavery in any State in the confederacy, unless withdrawn from the confederacy. We wish no antagonistic principles introduced into the new Union. The people of the South have been slow to dissever old ties, but they fear not the consequences of dissolving this Union. They recollect that thirteen poor and sparsely populated States successfully resisted the anxiety will be felt to hear them. most powerful nation of the eighteenth century, with her Canadian provinces (not disaffected) on the border. pauper population, give national power. They know er cotton is indispensable to the free States, and ie on withholding it. It is not fear, then, but the force of habit, and "the old love," which have preserved the Union. In the place of that "old love," a feeling of bitter hatred is fast growing on us.'

The Charleston Mercury of a late date, contains the following paragraph

From the Charleston Mercury. As an example of the feeling which is springing up in he South, we give extracts from two letters received

"CAMDEN, (S. C.) May 16. "We are just waking from the dream of Union, and are ready now for a Southern Confederacy or any other change that we can make. We have ceased to look to Congress, and are heartily sick of Compromises."

"GEORGIA, May 6. "There is not much bluster made in this section abo he Nashville Convention, but the people are right on the question. Whenever the test comes, this will be de-monstrated. Indeed, many would prefer a separation from the North, and your subscriber is one of them."

We shall publish in our next number some extracts from Northern papers, showing the course of that miserable mis-guided sect of northern abolition ists, who would dissolve this Union, trample under foot the constitution, burn the bible, and annihilate the church of God. With such fanatics and mad men, we desire to have no communion. The times are full of fearful omens. "Clouds, shadow and darkness," rest upon the future. Although we can- York Tribune. After noticing the efforts of Texas not see ahead, we will not be sceptical enough to to extend jurisdiction, the Tribune says : believe that the glorious sun of our Union has reached its culminating point. Let the people, without distinction of party or sect, stand by and sustain such men as Clay, Cass, Webster, Mangum, Bell, Dickenson, Bright, Whitcomb, and a host of others who have taken their stand on the broad platform of constitutional liberty, and are determined to heal, instead of widening, the breach between the two sections of the Union. Remember the warning voice of the Father of his country, and follow his advice. Give these men no more fuel, and their cauldron will cease trifled, shuffled, dallied, trusted to the chapter of ac-

We received several Telegrapic Dispatches from And still they wait, and grumble, and let California New Haven y-sterday, from which we learn that and New-Mexico be hustled aside for a month at five ineffectual ballottings were taken by the Connectime, and never bring the House to a vote on ticut Legislature for a U. S. Senator, to serve for Boundary which Texas has already overleaped, and is six years, from the 4th of March next, in place of now busy forming Slave Counties out of the Free Soil Hon. Roger S. Baldwin, whose term expires on that of New Mexico. If they mean anything, why not day. The following table will show the result of do something, or at least try? Rely on it, whenever

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th, 5th. Isaac Toucey, Dem. Roger S. Baldwin, Whig ... 94 John M. Niles, Free Soil ... 17 17 Cleveland, sort of Free Soil - 10 Chapman, Whig 1 O. S. Seymour

Further ballotting was postponed till Wednesday of next week .- N. Y. Tribune.

We were startled, the other day, by the sound the steam cars rolling over the Torre Haute road through the south-western part of our city, two or three squares south of the State House. The steam From the junction west to Paris is under contract. Degraff & Co., efficient and energetic contractors, ing materials for the road.

The Franklin (Johnson county) Examiner of the 1st inst. says, "the junction of the Martinsville and Franklin railroad with the Madison and Indianapolis road we understand is at last decided to be at this place."

It has heretofore been the boast of the people of Hon. Franklin H. Elmore of South Carolina died this country that they are more attached to their Go- at Washington on the 30th ult. He took his seat vernment than any other nation on earth. We think in the Senate on the 6th of May, under an appointa deep feeling of attachment to the Union, is now a mourning for Mr. Calhoun, before they were called infamy as lasting as did Benedict Arnold or Aaron with the beauty and simplicity of the closing remarks merous; yet we are convinced there are thousands consolate widow he said. "Upon the nearer social gaze of the world, and what our eyes may not look

A trial of considerable interest is now in progress

Another Senator Dead.

before the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge McLean presiding, in which John Norris of Boone county, Kentucky, is plaintiff, and Leander B. Newton, E. B. Crocker and several others are defendants. This is a suit for the recovery of damages from defendants, for aiding and abetting the escape of slaves. Some twenty or thirty witnesses are in attendance and the trial will occupy several days. The alleged escape of the slaves was at South Bend in this State. Norris had captured his negroes, four in number, in the State of Michigan, some 30 miles from South Bend, and on returning with them, on his road to Kentucky, they were taken from his possession, at South Bend, on a writ of habeas corpus, and dis charged by the Probate Judge of St. Joseph county. Norris subsequently arrested the negroes on a wri from the clerk of the Circuit Court, when a scene o great confusion ensued, in which clubs, pistols and bowie knives were drawn, but no body hurt. The slaves were finally taken to the county jail by the sheriff, late in the evening. The next day the Kentucky party, five or six in number, were arrested for point when thinking men look round for a remedy. That an assault, assault and battery and riot, and one of them fined and some of the others bound over to can be effectual and lasting. All others are quack pal- Court. Norris demanded his negroes from the sheriff lintives. This will still agitation; agitation will fall but was refused, as a second writ of habeas corpus dead before it. And that remedy is separation. Now, had been sued out, and on which the negroes were a second time set free-Norris not appearing at the second trial. His effort seems to be to prove that there was a settled design, on the part of many of alone be your plan; for surely there is nothing valuable the citizens of South Bend and others, to rescue his negroes from him, and he has made the sheriff of the county a defendant in the suit. As this is the point on which the fate of the suit is supposed to turn, it would be improper to say any thingon this part of

> Messrs, Liston and O. H. Smith are cosnsel for the plaintiff, and Jernegan and Marshall for the de fendants. At the summing up of the evidence there will be a measuring of strength between at least two of the giants of the Indiana bar, and considerable

WILLIAM SHEARER, tried before the Circuit Court They know that exports, pecuniary resource, and not of the U. S. at its present session, was, on Wednesday last, sentenced to four year's imprisonment to all the European powers, and that starvation will en- in the State prison for robbing the Post Office at Winchester in this State. Shearer, on being called up for sentence, declared himself innocent of the crime charged against him. Judge Huntington pronounced the sentence of the Court in a very feeling address to the prisoner, and declared his conviction of his guilt; but in consideration of his family, and under the hope of a reform, he would place the sentence at the lowest limit his duty to the country would allow him. Shearer is a man of good appearance and has occupied a respectable position in so

JOHN D. JONES was sentenced by Judge Huntington, at the same time, to eight year's imprisonment in the State prison, for robbing the United States' mail. The Judge, in pronouncing the sentence said. that there was evidence to induce him to believe, that the prisoner was in connection with an extensive company organized for robbing the mail. The prisoner was a young man of rather good appearance, well dressed and one that would pass without suspicion in almost any crowd.

In order that our Whig friends and others, may understand the bearing of Gen. Taylor's do nothing policy, we publish the following extract from the New

Now it is in the face of facts like these that we are expected to keep quiet-trust New-Mexico to winks and nods that all will be right with her-and rest content with hurrahing against Mr. Clay's Compromise. We cannot do it. That Compromise is not to our taste-we want no compromise at all unless we are forced to one for the rescue and security of New-Mexico. If those leading Members of Congress who are now forging thunderbolts to hurl at the Omnibus had acted promptly, heartily, wisely, from the beginning of the Session, they might have dictated terms instead of submitting to them. But they have cidents, until it is quite probable that the Proviso will have to be waived and an exorbitant bonus paid to CONNECTICUT U. S. SENATOR-NO ELECTION .- Texas to rescue New Mexico from her clutches. the question shall take this shape—that either New Mexico must be surrendered to Texas or the Compromise taken as a whole, the latter will be taken. We have no doubt that, in that case, it should be. Now if the leaders in the House who profess such anxiety to defeat the Compromise bill are sincere, let them show it by their works. Let them pass the California bill, admit the Delegate from New-Mexico, or at least es-3 tablish the Boundary between the latter and Texas. If they either cannot or will not do these, or at al events the last of them, they render the passage of the Omnibus plan if not inevitable, at least in our judgment desirable.

RAILWAY TO RICHMOND, IA .- The Richmond Palladium states that the work on their long expected railroad will be commenced in a short time. Fourteen miles from Dayton west is nearly completed will push forward the work. The directors of the Indiana board have resolved to meet the Dayton Directors at Paris, and efforts are making to raise the means of going on with the continuation without delay.

The nett profits of the Ladies' Fair held in the new Masonic Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings we understand to be \$275.

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"It is strange that certain Whig Editors cannot learn a little prudence. There is no necessity for any ill-feeling between those who believe in Gen. Taylor's plan and those who believe in Mr. Clay's." - Indiana Journal.

The Albany Evening Journal thinks differently and denounces Mr. Clay in no measured terms; and the organ of the Galphin Cabinet at Washington, the Republic, copies an article from the Richmond (Va.) Whig, which says of Mr. Clay that "he is restless and aneasy, while another of the same party with himself occupies the first office in the Republic, and he may imagine that he can un-Whig General Taylor as easy as he did Mr. John Tyler. The material at present in hand, however, is very different from that on which he formerly operated, and the result will be that instead of Tylerizing Old Zack, he may find himself Tylerized."

The manner, as well as the matter of Mr. Clay's late speech was offensive to the Galphin Cabinet, as will be seen by the following account, published in the New York Tribune:

Mr. Clay was on his high horse again yesterday. He made a rattling, thundering, smashing speech. He came down upon the Administration like a wolf upon the fold. His declamation was brilliant, impudent and provoking. We know of no man who can excite simultaneously the feelings of resentment and admiration so effectually as Mr. Clay. His gratory teaches us to see how it is that an Lishman can enjoy a shill-lah fight with his best friend. In his speech of yesterday Mr. Clay would say something in one breath for which one desired to embrace him, and in another, something that would prom; t a man of any combativeness to wish to knock him down. He portrayed the tlessings of fraternal union, the delights of concord, harmony and peace; he expressed his desire to heal divisions and allay anim ties and irritations; and then he challenged the Administration to bring out a champion of its policy on the floor of the Senate, and he promised to grind him to powder. Mr. Clay became deeply excited. He bore his crest proudly. He displayed the spirit and the fire of youth. Deep, pervading passion spoke in his impetuous gestures and his purple coun enance. He became unusually voluble, and impassioned His volce was never finer or more flexible, or more trumpettoned. He thundered and lightened and stormed amain He shook his hoary locks, gray with three and seventy winers, even as the storm-shaken moss that depends from the sturdy branches of a venerable monarch of the forest sways and trembles in the gale. His features gleamed with demoniae energy. Withering blasts came from his mouth. He rained down censures and imprecations. He seemed to wing his way through and over the Senate chamber like a hawk over the frightened flock of a barn yard: self-poised, he pounced upon this argument and that, and tore it in pieces as with the beak and talons of a vulture. Old as he is, his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated. We gloried in HARRY CLAY? He alluded to the policy of the Administration on the Territorial and Slavery question in terms of mingled scorn, contempt, derision, hate and inflaxible opposition. He denounced the plan in whole and in detail. He dared any Senator to rise in his place and defend it. He derided and spit upon the President's scheme. We could have D. D., Rev. John Martin, G. W. Mears, M. D., J. B. skinned HARRY CLAY!

The Jeffersonian gives the following good account | Friday at 9 o'clock. of the Democratic Convention for old Wayne. The editor of the Jeffersonian was himself selected for State Senator; but is too modest to praise himself in speaking of the other candidates. We trust, however, the voters of old Wayne will have the good sense to elect Mr. Elder, notwithstanding his modesty. Mr. Elder was a new member last winter; but none was more active or influential in the House of Representatives. Especially in the committee rooms were his services most felt and appreciated. He was a mem-Committee on Benevolent and Scientific Institutions. and was of much service in both. The Jeffersonian

The democratic meeting at Centreville was largely attended by democrats from all parts of the county feeling prevailed. The proceedings will be found on the outside of to-day's paper.

It will be seen that Dr. Henry Carver and Othniel

Beeson were selected as candidates to the Convention. on the part of the Democrats. Better selections could not have been made. They are both men of talent and unimpeachable private character. Both are old citizens of the county and are true and genuine dem- prayer book were so well adapted to the administreocrats. They will compare favorably with any of the candidates put in nomination by the Taylor convention, in any respect.

Isaac N. Beard, who was a Representative in the last Legislature was nominated for re-election. We know Mr. Beard well and know him to be a man of sound judgment and good sense. The interest of the county will be safe in his hands, as one of her Representatives. His standing among his neighbors may be judged by the large vote he received last year in his own township.

The candidates for Sheriff, Assessor, Commissioner and Treasurer are well qualified to fill the offices for which they have been nominated.

We shall speak more fully of the ticket hereafter.

The Washington Union of the 31st ult. announces the withdrawal of Mr. Burke from his editorial connexion with that paper. The Union will hereafter be edited by Mr. Ritchie and the late assistant edi- the safety of the Union, and restore harmony to its tor. The following extract from Mr. Burke's valcdictory will speak for itself:

To prevent misconception with regard to the reasons of my withdrawal, it is proper for me to take this occasion to state, that it is in conformity with the terms of the contract between myself and my respected colleague in the editorial department of this paper, entered into one year ago, which expires this day by its own limitation, and not on account of any misunderstanding between us, personally, or growing out of any difference of opinion respecting the principles upon which the paper should be con-

As I am to retire to the pursuits of private life. and again to mingle, as an humble element, in the mass of that great and powerful party to which, from my first entrance into active life, it has been my choice and pride to belong, I can with propriety say to the readers of this paper, that I conscientiously believe that the safety and perpetuation of our glorious na- Compromise. The Plan of the President is arraigned. tional Union, with all its splendid achievements, proud memories, and magnificent prospects, depend more upon the preservation of the unity and nationality of the democratic party than upon any other single cause; and, therefore, it will not be unbecoming in vehement against the President personally, is kindred me to invoke them to strive earnestly against the ef- in temper, and we fear in design, to that which Mr. forts of all who endeavor to bring about a division Clay delivered in 1841, on the occasion of his open in its ranks upon sectional grounds. The present separation from John Tyler. Up to that day, Mr. crisis will test its strength; yet I have an abiding Tyler's only offence against the Whig party consisted faith that it will emerge from the trial with principles purified, and with renovated vitality and energy.

OHIO CONVENTION .- The Cincinnati Gazette of the abandoned his principles and party. 3d instant says, that the Committee on the Executive Department have reported to the Convention. They will come over to the Democratic party. They will

A Governor, to be elected for two years, with a salary of \$2,500. Acts of the Legislature, before they become laws to be sent to him. If he approves of them he signs them, if he disapproves he returns them to the House in which they originated, with his reasons for disapproving. In that case they are to be reconsidered; if again passed by a majority, they take effect, the Governor's objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Lieutenant Governor, to be elected for two years, -to preside in the Senate, at \$5 a day while so engaged, and to discharge the duties of Governor in case of a vacancy, with his salary.

JENES, of the Lafayette Courier, gives the Indiana State Journal credit for paying the following compliment to the members of Congress from this State:

DELEGATION IN CONGRESS .- Indiana never had so have conferred eternal renown on the State they rep-

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Indiana assembled in Christ Church in this city on Thursday the 6th instant at half past 10 o'clock. Morning prayer was read by the Rev. I. C. Talbot Rector of St. Johns Church, Louisville, Ky., assisted by the Rev. C. A. Foster, Rector of St. Pauls Church, Evansville. The ante-communion service was read by the Rt. Rev. George Upfold, D. D., Bishop of the diocese and after singing the 99th Hymn, the convention sermen was preached by the Rev. R. B. Claxton. D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Madison, from 1 Corinthians 10th Chapter and 32 and 33 verses "Give none offence, neither to the Jews, nor to the Gentiles. nor to the church of God: Even as I please all men in all things, not seeking mine own profit, but the profit of many, that they may be saved." The Holy Communion was then administered by the Bishop assisted by the Rev. Mycrs, Talbot, and Foster, to 14 ministers and a number of lay-delogates from the different parishes and the members of the church. The Communion service was concluded by the Bishop with the recitation (in which the clergy and laity present most heartily joined) of that noble hymn the "Gloria in Excelsis, Den" which has been used in the church for more than 1600 years. After the dismissal of the Congregation, the Bishop called the convention to order when the Secretary called over the list of the names of the clergyman entitled to seats when the following gentlemen answered to their names : The Rt. Rev. George Upfold D. D. Bishop of the

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diocese and Rector of St. Johns Church, La Fayette. The Rev. F. C. Brown Rector of Trinity church, The Rev. N. M. Camp, D. D. Rector of Christ

church, Indianapolis. The Rev. R B. Claxton, D. D. Rector of Christ

The Rev. George Fiske, Rector of St. Pauls church Richmond. The Rev. Benjamin Haistead, Rector of St. Pauls church Mishawaka.

The Rev. F. D. Harrison, assistant Minister of St. The Rev. Joseph S. Large, Rector of Trinity church,

Fort Wayne. The Rev. Solon W. Manney Rector of St. Pauls church, La Porte.

The Rev. John Martin, Rector of St. Pauls church, New Albany. The Rev. Josiah Phelps, Minister of St. Marys

The Rev. Homer Wheeler, Minister of St. Johns church, Bristol. The Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D. President of the

University of Indiana, Bloomington. The Rev. C. A. Foster was then re-elected Secretary of the convention when he appointed the Rev. F. D. Harrison as his assistant.

The following resolutions were passed by a majority of the clerical and lay delegates.

Resolved, That clergymen of this diocese not entitled to seats in the convention and the clergymen from other dioceses and of the church of England be admitted to seats in this convention.

Resolved. That when this meeting adjourns it will adjourn to meet in Christ church, Madison, on the first Thursday in June, 1851.

The following gentlemen were then elected members of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year: The Rev. Andrew Wylie D. D., Rev. N. M. Camp McChesney, J. M. Moore.

The convention adjourned at 6 o'clock to meet on The religious exercises of the convention were continued in the evening, when the prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Brown assisted by the Rev. Dr. Camp. after which the Bishop preached from II Kings V chapter 12th verse, "Are not Abana and Pharmer. rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of la rael ! may I not wash in them, and be clean !" The Bishop then administered the apostolic rite of confirmation to ten persons, this being the third time, in which he has administered confirmation in this church since his consecration in Dec. last. The labors of the gentleman in charge of the parish have not been ber of the Committee of Ways and Means and of the without fruit, for 20 persons have been confirmed since Dec. 10, 1849, and several persons have been admitted to the Holy communion, who had been already confirmed while some who have been bantized have been called away to other sections of the country, without having had an opportunity to receive confirmation. One of these persons now on his way Every township was represented and general good to California was baptized a few weeks since by immersion in the pelucid waters of a stream, in the vicinity of this city, in the presence of several menibers of the church and some o' the citizens. The ceremonies were performed in the most solemn and appropriate manner and every one present expressed

> On the 20th inst Mr. Chase introduced into the Senate of Maine the following resolutions, which have not yet been acted on. They contain the giet of

their approbation of what they had seen and heard,

and some their astonishment that the services of the

tion of the sacrament of baptism by immersion.

Resolved. As the sense of this legislature, that the safety of the union of the States requires an adjustment of the questions and disputes pending in Congress relating to the admission of California as a State-to the providing of governments for the Territories-to fixing the boundaries of States and Territories-to regulating slavery in the district of Columbia-and to securing the rights to States under the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to devote their talents and influence to effect such adjustment or compromise, as shall be best calculated to secure different sections.

Resolved. That there is now no authority or law for the existence of slavery in the Territories of the United States-that slavery does not now in fact exist there, and that it cannot be extended into, or exist in, said Territories, without laws being first made to sanction and sustain it there. Therefore, in their dedeliberations and action in effecting an adjustment or compromise as aforesaid, our Senators and Representatives in Congress will disregard the provisions of the "Wilmot proviso" as unnecessary for any good

Mr. Seward's organ, the Albany Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed, is out upon Mr. Clay for his late speech, and in praise of Gen. Taylor: The following

are its remarks in reference to Mr. Clay: Mr. Clay, it will be seen, did not, on this occasion, cosfine himself to the advocacy of his own Plan of discussed and condemned in anything but a friendly spirit. The friends of the Administration are challenged to stand up in the Senate and defend its Policy. States Bank. Capt. Tyler, a weak and treacherous man, when denounced by the great Whig Statesman,

We have no fears that the Galphin administration never be received.

The agent of the American Bible Society is now in this city and has opened books for subscriptions of stock in the Richmond and Terre Haute Railroad Company, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benevolent objects of the Society. The abscriptions are in sums of \$20 each, and his preent object is to obtain \$20,000. The friends of the circulation of the scriptures will, by this means, not only advance this great cause, but at the same time aid in the prosecution of a great State work.

The majority against Palfrey, the Free Soil candidate for Congress in the 4th district of Massachusetts, is about 500. He runs ahead of the whig candidate about 300. The democrats had no candidate, but there are 700 or 800 scattering votes.

We are informed that a certain candidate in this county is so much opposed to conventions, that many great men in Congress as at the present time. he will not vote for any person to attend as delegate They have not only immortalized themselves, but | in the convention to revise the Constitution. He says that he is opposed to all such petty caucuses. Where is Barnum!—Salem Dem.